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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1875. NO. 111.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Nominations for United States Senator in Both Houses.

Resolution in Lower Branch for Investigation of Treasury Accounts.

Preparations for the Lieutenant Governor's Inauguration.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 15, 1875.

The Speaker announced as the committee under Mr. Stanton's coal resolution: Messrs. Stanton, Bussey, Strang, Watson and Herr.

Bills were reported repealing the Penn township road law as to Indiana township; also to further provide for the due training of common school teachers.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Ermentrout—A supplement to the election law.

Mr. McMullen—A supplement to the game laws.

Mr. G. H. Anderson—Repealing the act of April 9, 1872; also regulating the election of school directors of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Cooper—Providing for the surrender of franchises of turnpike and plankroad companies on any part of the road lying within cities.

Nominations for United States Senator were made as follows:

Mr. Rutan—Governor Hartranft.
Mr. Jones—B. Harris Brewster.
Mr. Cooper, of Butler—B. B. Strang.
Mr. G. K. Anderson—John Allison.
Mr. McNeill—John Scott.
Mr. Crouse—M. Hall Stanton.
Mr. Playford—Williamm A. Wallace.
Mr. McMullen—W. Scofield.
Mr. Heilman—G. Dawson Coleman.
Mr. Dunkell—C. H. T. Collis.
Mr. G. H. Anderson—Russell Errett.
Mr. Winslow—Harrison Allen.
Mr. Lamon—R. W. Mackey.

The resolution to print the Governor's message in Welsh was passed—32 to 11.

Messrs. Playford, Shiner, Davis, Warfel and Rutan were appointed a committee to arrange for the inauguration of Lieutenant Governor Latta next Tuesday.

The following bills passed first reading: To permit defendants to testify in criminal cases; to authorize the entry of compulsory non-suits; authorizing counties to buy toll bridges, and make them free; to secure the rights of married women; a supplement to the partnership associations act; relating to the return of writs in courts abolished or changed.

The following passed second reading: The Philadelphia alderman's bill; resolution increasing the officers of the two Houses; exempting coke companies from taxation, &c.

The bill for the formation of wharf companies was recommitted.

HOUSE.

Nominations for United States Senator being in order, Mr. Faunce was appointed teller, and the following names were presented:

By Mr. Faunce—William A. Wallace.
Mr. Wendt—M. S. Quay.
Mr. Mitchell—R. B. Long.
Mr. Brown, of Erie—John Scott.
Mr. Jackson—John Allison.
Mr. Hall—B. H. Brewster.
Mr. Newell—William D. Kelley.
Mr. Roney—R. W. Mackey.
Mr. Long—D. Agnew.
Mr. Huhn—Morton McMichael.
Mr. Vogdes—S. B. Dimmick.
Mr. Ettla—O. J. Dickey.
Mr. Reyburn—H. C. Carey.
Mr. Christy—Russell Errett.
Mr. Bedford—C. R. Buckalew.
Mr. McKnight—George Lear.
Mr. Brown, of Northumberland—J. B. Packer.
Mr. Agnew—David Mackey.

A resolution raising a committee to investigate the State Treasury accounts during the terms of Messrs. Kemble, Irwin and Mackey, was offered and made the special order for Thursday next.

A resolution favoring an appropriation for Erie harbor was adopted.

Bills in place were read, as follows:

Mr. Reighard—To prevent damage and destruction to forests by fire from locomotive engines.

Mr. Talley—To repeal the collateral inheritance tax.

Messrs. Wendt, Campbell and Vogdes—Regulating medical practice in the State.

Mr. Gunster—A supplement to the act dividing cities into three classes.

Mr. Graham—Repealing the proviso to the act of last session providing a limit to the number of officials to be admitted to soldiers' orphans' schools.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday evening.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1875.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus, held to-day, drew hither all the prominent men of the party throughout the State, and in its result has demonstrated, what I have all along maintained, that Wallace's strength was overwhelming. Notwithstanding the bitterness of the fight made upon him by Black, Buckalew and the New York papers, the vote cast against him in caucus scarcely amounted to the dignity of "scattering." A vote of barely twenty-two out of the grand total of one hundred and twenty-two cast, was a sorry answer to the multiplied assaults of the New York press and the legal circulars arguing against his eligibility.

Still, with all the weight of their preponderance, the Wallace men are not happy. They shake hands with each other, smile blandly, and then, with lengthened faces, sit down to figure the thing out. It was a glorious victory over Buckalew, Clymer and Black, but somehow, in putting the figures down on paper, they do not seem to come out right. They would all feel much better if they could assure themselves that joint ballot on Wednesday next would result as decisively as the one-sided ballot did to-day.

With both houses full the vote would be 251, making 126 necessary to a choice. Counting Mateer, of Huntingdon, with the Republicans, and Sturtevant, of Crawford, with the Democrats, the latter have 130 to 121 for the former. Two Democrats and two Republicans are dead, and Fagan, Democrat, of Philadelphia, is too ill to be present. This reduces the total to 246, and renders 124 necessary to a choice.

Now, the total vote in caucus, to-day, was only 122, and Fagan's vote was counted in that number, although not present, he having sent in a letter to that effect. As he cannot vote on the joint ballot, unless present, this practically reduces the vote to 121. Wallace was not present, and he cannot, of course, vote for himself on the joint ballot. Wood, of Allegheny, and Deyarman, of Fayette, were absent attending a funeral. Had they been there, as they will be next week, the total still only comes up to 123.

But this is not all. The vote on making the nomination unanimous was 116 to 3. Adding Wood and Deyarman to the 116, it makes but 118 certain for Wallace, and 119 counting his own vote. The problem, therefore, that bothers the Wallace men and keeps their pencils going steadily, is how those who voted against making the nomination unanimous will vote on joint ballot. The three recusants were Rowland, of Pike; McEleery, of Columbia, and Bedford, of Sullivan. In addition, Ryan, of Columbia, who was not in caucus, sympathizes with his colleague, McHenry. Sturtevant, of Crawford, will not commit himself by going into caucus, and Clarke, of Westmoreland, did not vote. The question before the meeting-house is, how will these six men vote next Wednesday? And there are several hundreds of anxious snoozers awaiting an answer to that conundrum.

Conceding Wallace the 116 votes referred to, and those of Wood, Deyarman and Sturtevant, and he still lacks five of having enough. He may, and probably will, get them; but a man with chills and fever, who is just passing out of one into the other, does not feel a whit more miserable than the Democratic leaders feel to-night. The blowers and strikers are passing around, of course, and giving it out that it is all right, that this recusant and that will vote for Wallace, and all that kind of talk; but those of us who have been through just such fiery trials, in our own ranks, know, from looking at the faces of the managers, that they are sitting on the ragged edge of despair.

The informal ballot stood for Wallace 100, Clymer 14, Black 8; but before it was declared, six of the Black men changed their votes to Wallace. Buckalew, Harry and Boyer all declined being voted for, and Phillips was nowhere. It will require an affidavit to prove that he was a candidate, and the serious efforts of William B. Reed to write him into notice go for naught.

The most laborious efforts are now making by the majority to bring in those who have so far held out against Wallace. As I write, I hear that they have captured Sturtevant, and I have no doubt they will be able to obtain Rowland and Clarke also. Beyond that, nothing is certain, except that there is too little left of what holds out to keep each other in countenance. It is much easier to bolt in a crowd than in forlorn squads.

The State Treasurer's report and that of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, sent into the Legislature to-day, show that the estimated income for 1875 is set down at $6,500,000. Of this sum, $2,500,000 goes into the sinking fund, leaving $3,500,000 for the general fund, and the State Treasurer estimates the annual expenses at $4,000,000, leaving a deficiency of half a million. The interest of the funded debt is $1,400,000, leaving $1,100,000, or $1,200,000, by taking $100,000 from the balance on hand, applicable to the payment of the debt. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the State Treasurer think that it would be better to reduce the payment on the debt to $700,000, and apply the odd $500,000 to the general fund, than attempt to raise that sum by increased taxation. They therefore propose that the legislation relative to the sinking fund should be revised so as to reduce the revenue to that fund to $2,000,000 and add the other half million to the general fund.

It would certainly be wiser, under present circumstances, to rearrange the destinations of the different sources of revenue than to seek for increased supplies by new taxes. The public debt is not now so heavy a burden that we need be desperate about paying it off. If we reduce it $700,000 yearly, we are doing very well. The bonds of the railroads now in the sinking fund, with the accrued interest thereon, amount to over ten millions, leaving an actual debt of only a little over fourteen millions. The public are not now in a condition to bear new taxes, especially when the only necessity for them grows out of a haste to reduce the State debt.

The figures may be thus concisely stated:

Revenue from all sources	$6,000,000
Expenses of the State government	4,000,000
Left for sinking fund	$2,000,000
Interest on public debt	1,400,000
	$600,000
Add reduction of balance in hand	100,000
Applicable to payment of debt	$700,000
Revenue from all sources	$3,500,000
Annual expenses of State government	4,000,000
Deficit	$500,000

The balance of cash on hand December 1, 1874, was about $1,000,000. If the deficit is to come out of this we shall begin the year 1876 with but $500,000 cash on hand, and that would be used up on the same basis in 1876, leaving the Treasury empty in that year. No concern of the magnitude of our State government can get along without a large available balance on hand. The United States Treasurer finds it impossible to get along smoothly with a working balance of less than ten millions, and the State finds it essential to have a million or thereabouts always on hands, as a security against sudden contingencies.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1875.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of the citizens of Blair county, Pennsylvania, asking that the prayer of the Texas Pacific Railroad, that Congress guarantee interest on the bonds of that company, be granted. Referred.

Unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Schurz, relative to Louisiana, was resumed.

Mr. TIPTON concluded his argument begun yesterday. He said that the people of the South were victims of a political tyranny, from which they hoped the better judgment of the people of the North would deliver them. True, the South had men who, as editors, were intemperate, but there were intemperate men in the North. There were indiscreet and desperate men in New York and other cities of the North. The honorable Senator (Logan) had talked about the Democratic party having been in power forty years and the result having been the ruin and bankruptcy of the country. The party of which the honorable Senator (Logan) was a leader, had accomplished that result in Louisiana in twenty-four months; but before they accomplished it they had to educate the Prince of Darkness to their standard to lead them on to conquest. It had been argued here that there were murders in the South for the purpose of destroying the Republican party there. The Republican party had destroyed itself, and its occupation was gone forever. He referred to the Civil Rights bill, now pending in the other House of Congress, and asked why the Republican party did not pass this bill. When it was necessary to hoodwink the colored man, a civil rights bill was rushed through the Senate and sent to the House. Then the members of that body went home and said: "Now, boys, to the rescue. Send us back again and we will pass that bill. He charged that the Republican party was two-faced in this matter, and the country was beginning to understand it so. The American people were humane and merciful when let alone, but they were the devil when aroused by oppression. He proposed, as a remedy for all this Louisiana difficulty, that the administration should call home the army, and the people would settle the trouble quietly. The Government should not protect the carpet-baggers. He protested against the North pouring forth its political lazzaroni upon the South. The Senator from Illinois (Logan) understood the principles of the old Democracy, of which he was so long a member, but a young Democracy was now rising, a Democracy upon the Cincinnati platform, and following those who were formerly leaders in the old Democracy. Benjamin F. Butler was one of the Republican leaders in Massachusetts, but formerly the leader of the old Bourbon Democracy. The young Democracy of Cincinnati gave him his quietus last fall, at the same time they laid the honorable Senator (Logan) in the shade in Illinois. It was not surprising that this Senator should feel hard toward this young Democracy, for it was following the old leaders everywhere. In conclusion, Mr. TIPTON urged that the resolutions of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) be agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN said it had been suggested by the Senator from Nebraska (Tipton) that this (Logan's) State had been visited by the Democracy. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram, dated January 14th, addressed to himself and Senator Oglesby, stating that the Illinois House of Representatives had just laid upon the table, by a vote of 83 to 62, a Democratic resolution declaring that the interference of the Executive in Louisiana was unlawful. He also sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the telegram of Wiltz to the President, of January 14th, stating that he had observed in the message of the President that the use of the military in New Orleans, on the 4th inst., was unauthorized by him, and calling upon him to reinstate the Legislature which he proclaimed to be Speaker. Mr. LOGAN said it appeared from that telegram that the other side wanted the use of the military now.

Mr. TIPTON said he hoped the request would be granted, and those gentlemen would be humiliated by being made to go back and ennoble their tyrannical work.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in the course of a lengthy address, said the people of this country were painfully impressed with the injustice done President Grant and General Sheridan during the debate. The whole charge against them was ungenerous, unjust and untrue. He hoped the United States Senate would be careful, and that, in its hostility to the use of the military power, it would not give countenance to the more dangerous power of usurpation by civil authority. He reviewed the events which occurred in New Orleans on the 4th instant, and argued that there was an usurpation of power by the Democrats. He was opposed to any interference by the military with the civil power during a time of peace, but the fact about this case was that the civil power was not interfered with—only usurpers were driven out.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it was ingenious in Senators on the other side to make charges against the Democratic party in order to divert public attention from the gross crime committed by the military interference in New Orleans. He was not surprised at the profound impression made upon the public mind by what took place in the House of Representatives, and he did not regret that there had been a general uprising and protest against this great crime. He regretted that Senators on either side had made this a party question. He regretted that his Republican friends could not rise above all party feeling and join with the Democrats in condemnation of the act of the invasion of the legislative halls of a State by the military.

After an executive session, a recess was taken till 7:30 P. M. Upon reassembling, only fourteen Senators were present and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, from the Select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States, presented the report of the Sub-Committee, which had been to New Orleans, and stated at the same time that the Committee had voted to proceed forthwith to the State of Louisiana to continue the investigation. The report was ordered printed, but was not read.

Mr. DAWES again brought before the House the *habeas corpus* proceedings in the case of Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, and informed the House that Judge McArthur, after resargument to-day, had delivered an opinion insisting on the production of the prisoner.

Mr. KASSON submitted, from the Committee on Ways and Means, a resolution ordering that the Sergeant-at-Arms make known to the Judge that he has Irwin in custody pursuant to an order of the House, of its judgment that he was in contempt of the House, and for no other reason; also that the House requires him to retain the body of Irwin in his custody until Irwin shall offer to purge himself of such contempt; also to inform the Judge that, as an officer of the House, he cannot disobey its orders by releasing or transferring Irwin from his custody.

After a long discussion, Mr. DAWES moved the previous question, in the midst of cries of "vote," "vote," on the Republican side of the House, and an appeal from Mr. ELDRIDGE that the Democratic side of the House should have a chance to be heard.

Amid the uproar, Mr. BUTLER repeated several times the phrase, "crucify him," "crucify him."

Finally the House refused to second the previous question, and the debate was resumed.

Mr. BECK offered, as a substitute, a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a careful return of the writ, that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the House of Representatives to answer proceedings against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Irwin before the Court when making such return, as required by law. He said he saw nothing left for the House but to obey the law. If the law was not good it should be repealed, but so long as it stood the House had to obey it.

Mr. CESSNA moved to amend Mr. Beck's resolution by adding to it that the Sergeant-at-Arms be further directed to obey the order of the Court. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Beck's resolution was then adopted as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Kasson.

Mr. KASSON moved to reconsider, but as a motion to adjourn had first been made, the motion was not regarded as before the House, and the House adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT—WILLIAM E. FOSTER HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, January 15.—The leading men of the Liberal party, with the exception of the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Cardwell, Lord Wolverton and John Bright, met at the residence of the Earl of Granville to-day for consultation in view of Gladstone's retirement. It is understood that the prevailing opinion at the meeting was in favor of the selection of Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster as the future leader of the party. All present were agreed that Gladstone ought to retire from Parliament. It is stated that the constituency of Greenwich will present a requisition calling upon the ex-Premier to resign his seat for that city. His resignation of the Liberal leadership surprises his supporters. It is not anticipated that a successor will be formally announced until the reopening of Parliament, when a general meeting of the party will be held. The names of the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Wm. Harcourt are mentioned, as well as that of Mr. Forster, in connection with the leadership, but the indications are strong that he will be chosen.

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ANTWERP, January 15.—Petroleum 25 francs.

FROM AKRON, O.

Brilliant Wedding—Festival of Joy and Good-Feeling—Pennsylvania and Ohio Join Hands.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

AKRON, O., January 14, 1874.

The social event of the winter in Akron occurred last night. At five o'clock, in the Hebrew synagogue, Mr. Solomon J. Hess, of Johnstown, Pa., and Miss Jeannette, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Rosenthal, of this city, were united in marriage by Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati. The ceremony was of an unusually impressive character, owing to the local popularity of the winsome bride and the distinguished character of the officiating divine. The synagogue was crowded with invited guests, and the service, lasting half an hour, was listened to with profound interest.

At the close, the happy pair, with the audience and hundreds of others whose invitations did not extend to the ceremony, repaired to Harmonia Hall, in the same building, where the formal reception took place. Here the most cordial congratulations were given to the connubial neophytes, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The hall was exquisitely decorated with evergreens, natural flowers, paintings, etc. Meanwhile still another large hall in the building had been prepared for the banquet, and thither the joyful guests, numbering nearly three hundred, repaired with willing steps.

You will not give me space for the bill of fare. Suffice it to say that it included every delicacy of the season, solid and light, wet and dry. The profusion of the establishment was something appalling to one so unused to such "seasons" as your humble and impecunious representative, but it was natural enough to the generous-hearted father of the thrice happy bride. After the brunt of the first attack on the tables was over, and the ultimate mastery of the combined assailants was assured, a few cordial speeches of a congratulatory character were made. Among the speakers were President McCollister, of the Universalist College, Mr. Millhiser and Tod Ford and Richard Marvin, Esqs., of this city.

Next came dancing, which continued till a supplementary banquet was served, about midnight, and broke out immediately after, lasting till within a short time of break fast. Young and old participated in the happy entertainment, demonstrating once more the universal feeling of good-neighborhood for which Akron is so widely noted. I should not omit to notice that a large number of guests from Pittsburgh, Allegheny and other places even more distant, were present to witness and enjoy what I am vainly trying to describe.

The whole occasion was so wisely managed that nothing occurred to mar the entire enjoyment of the hospitality so lavishly extended. Mr. Rosenthal loses his daughter from his home, but the marriage festivities must have given to him a gratifying proof of the hosts of true friends he has made for himself in the city where his lot is cast. Mr. and Mrs. Hess remain here about one week, and then will take up their permanent residence in Johnstown.

A.

Some time ago there appeared in these columns an account of a confession of murder made by George Peters, of Annville, Lebanon county. Peters surrendered himself to the authorities stating that he had killed his wife about twenty years ago, and a troubled conscience compelled him to make known the fact. An indictment was prepared by the District Attorney charging Peters with manslaughter, assault with intent to kill and aggravated assault. The Grand Jury ignored the count charging assault with intent to kill, the Commonwealth went to trial on the remaining two counts. Mr. John Ward, the first and only witness called, testified that he lived near Annville, Lebanon county, knew Peters, who was married to his sister, and that Peters lived half a square from his residence in Annville. On being asked when his sister died, he answered on the 27th of January, 1856, while the indictment mentioned January 1st, 1856, as the day. Judge Henderson here interrupted further proceedings by deciding that the prisoner stood indicted for an offense committed more than six years ago, and as it did not come within the provisions of the law bearing on the case, he instructed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

PINCHBACK WILL BE ADMITTED.

Kellogg's Government to be Formally Recognized.

Other Members of the House Committee to Visit New Orleans.

Colorado Political Contest to be Settled by the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1875.

The Colorado Fight.

The contest between Governor McCook and Delegate Chaffee, of Colorado, over the Federal offices in that Territory, is being vigorously prosecuted by both parties, and is now likely to be brought to a speedy conclusion. The principal fight is upon the two Associate Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court. The Governor desires their removal, and the Delegate their retention. The President has determined not to appoint the successors from the Territory, which is an indication in favor of McCook. The grounds for making the judicial appointments outside the Territories, are that more suitable persons can be found, particularly as they are not interested in any of the suits that may come before them.

The Senate Republican Caucus

met to-day, Mr. Anthony presiding, and determined that the debate on Louisiana affairs should end this week, as it had already consumed a great deal of time. With this view there will be a session of the Senate to-morrow, when the question will doubtless be disposed of. It is understood that the caucus further agreed to admit Pinchback. The Caucus Committee ought to return from Louisiana prepared to prepare a bill which would recognize the Kellogg government, and in other respects constitute the basis of Congressional action on Louisiana affairs. With reference to the Liberal leadership surprises his supporters. It is not anticipated that a successor will be formally announced until the reopening of Parliament, when a general meeting of the party will be held. The names of the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Wm. Harcourt are mentioned, as well as that of Mr. Forster, in connection with the leadership, but the indications are strong that he will be chosen.

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LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7⅝@7⅝; Orleans 7⅝; sales 15,000; for speculation and export, 7,000 American. Breadstuffs—Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 44,000 quarters, of which 29,000 were American. Red western spring wheat 8s 6d@8s 9d. Western canal flour 25s@28s. Corn 28s 6d@29s. Peas 38s 6d. Lard 67s.

ANTWERP, January 15.—Petroleum 25 francs.

Frank Gulick, Mayor of Bradford, and one of the justices of the peace for Adams township, Darke county, has left for parts unknown, with $2,000 of money and a woman belonging to other folks, leaving a wife, six children and a hundred creditors, to mourn his loss. It is said of him that he "was esteemed the best and shrewdest wire-worker in the Democratic party in Darke county. No candidate considered his chances for a county office sure unless he had 'Frank' working for him."

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle cakes, waffles, &c. Depot 69 New street, New York. At retail by all grocers. p*

RELIGIOUS.

THE FAMOUS

JUBILEE SINGERS!

OF FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN., whose success in ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND is so widely known, will sing at

Library Hall,

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26th.

One Night Only.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. Tickets on sale at John M. Hale's Music Store, FRIDAY, January 22d. 8

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED — PROPOSALS — FOR Building two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, parties bidding to take two Building lots in Thirty-second Ward as part pay on contract of the buildings. For further particulars apply to C. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City and Country Property. Paid Mortgages issued from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 98 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT — IN YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, a desirable Store, well suited for Grocery Trade. Size 115x32. Inquire of S. D. CURRIER, Youngstown.

FOR RENT — STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT — THE COMMODIOUS Warehouse, No. 331 Liberty street, now occupied by S. McCRACKART & CO. Apply to JAS. H. PARKE, 309 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—THE OFFICE, AT THE corner of Wood street and Third avenue—No. 46 Wood street—now occupied by the Citizens' Bank, from 1st of next April. Apply at the Bank.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x60 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars inquire Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A FINE NEW RESIdence of 12 rooms, having all modern improvements. Beautiful location on the Parks in Allegheny. Possession at once. Apply to RUSSELL & SON, 119 Fifth avenue. Also 6-roomed House on Sheffield street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVEnue, office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other offices; well lighted and heated; Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank.

FOR RENT—THAT THREE-STORIED Residence and Store-room, No. 130 Federal street, Allegheny, now occupied by James Caldwell. The Store is 19 feet in depth, and is one of the best business locations in the city. Inquire of A. P. MORRISON, 142 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. 7ths

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic. Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given. Reasons for letting. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x100, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

LOW RENTS FOR HARD TIMES—A Fine Storeroom, 35 Market street. Key with N. Holmes & Sons, next door. Possession at once. Immediately.

Large three-story Warehouse in rear of above, suitable for manufacturing or storage. Possession 1st of April.

Warehouse, 155 Liberty street, opposite Union depot. Key with Hughes, Dickey & Co.

A Vacant Lot, 60x80 feet, corner Liberty and Fifth streets, suitable for a manufacturing site. Address by mail, JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickley, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — A SPLENDID Farm of 160 Acres, one and a half miles of Leasburg Railroad, New Orleans and Franklin Railroad; 110 Acres improved, lies well and good soil for grain, grapes, fruit, &c.; splendid timber on balance. Has a fine Frame House of 8 Rooms, Frame Barn 50x60 feet; other Outbuildings, Orchard, &c. Price, $50 per acre. Address "Farm Agency," 108 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO.'S, 38 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and Sole Leather, by THORP & DUNN'S, 14 Market street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; Brick House 20x90; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; Brick three-story House, 20x60; lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Seventh ward. Frame House, 4 Rooms; Gas, Water, Washhouse; paved street; Lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM, 12 Acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad; House, Stable and Well. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL MAchine, 24 inch pentagon head. Planing, &c. Machine guaranteed. Send for Descriptive Circular and price list. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable. Also Saw Mills and Shingle Machines now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., V. W. and C. R. R. R., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents issued from the organization of the Government to 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price, $120. If preferred, $20 less for each volume ordered, and the balance collected when the books are received by express. C. O. D. Address G. E. N., this office.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, personal attention, from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; also Boiler Iron and cylinder. Company Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler, furnishing done promptly. A. WHITE & SONS, Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, on and after the 20th inst.

JAMES RAMSEY, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO., No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, January 15, 1875.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE ($3 00) DOLLARS per share, (6 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

THOS. KELLER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1875.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., 69 WOOD STREET—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable in cash, on demand.

J. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

P

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

THE White League sympathizers of the Northern States are still sounding "their barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world."

IT SEEMS to be the general impression that the Eighth and Ninth Commandments of the Decalogue are wasted on SCHUMAKER.

IT IS foolish in the Democrats to try to abolish the office of Lieutenant General of the Army. JUBAL EARLY hopes some day to take General SHERIDAN'S place.

EVERY man secretly admires moral courage, even though his own backbone be made of pulp. The New Orleans reactionists are now beginning to assume a very respectful and courteous tone toward General SHERIDAN.

THE report of Majors MERRILL and WEITZEL, with reference to the applicability of moving hydraulic gates in the improvement of the Ohio river, has been laid before Congress. The report is quite exhaustive and voluminous.

GENERAL LOGAN'S speech on the Louisiana question was the boldest and most masterly *expose* which has been made this session of the hypocrisy of the professions of the Bourbon Democracy and their allies of the New York press.

AN AMENDMENT will be offered to the Postal Appropriation bill, which comes up for consideration on Monday, to repeal the law providing for the payment of a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company. It should pass without a moment's hesitation.

IT IS stated on good authority that the correspondents of all the New York papers in New Orleans are resident, and are either members of the White League or in sympathy with it. Certainly the character of their late correspondence would seem to go far to sustain the assertion.

HERE is the crystallization of the whole Louisiana matter. If the war of the nation against the secessionists in putting down the late rebellion and freeing the slave was right, then the Republican party is also right to-day in its attitudes and its intentions. If not, then not.

THE Chicago *Times*, Democratic, characterizes the proceedings of the Bourbonists in the Legislature of Pennsylvania" with reference to the Louisiana question, as "ill-timed and absurd." Doubtless the matter is hardly worth ridiculing, however. It was such a little squeak.

NOTWITHSTANDING the devastating grasshopper plague in Kansas, that energetic young State makes a gratifying exhibit of agricultural and mechanical progress. The increase in the cultivated area of the State during the past year was 705,872 acres, or nearly twenty-one per cent., and the increase in manufactured products was fully twenty per cent.

ONE by one the vipers are creeping forth. The Shelbyville, Tenn., *Commercial* says:

> A debt due the country is the assassination of those men in authority who are usurping the rights of the people in the State of Louisiana — Grant and Phil. Sheridan—and every other menial under Grant who is ready and willing to do the work of usurpation at his bidding.

THE Philadelphians are, evidently, a reading and writing people. The number of letters and newspapers delivered in that city by postal carriers in 1874 was 53,083,514, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 over the previous year. The daily average of receipts from the sale of postage stamps was $2,916 61; the number of domestic postal money orders issued $37,33, for $761,079; and the number paid 172,655, calling for $2,259,379.

THIS assassination talk does not, certainly, originate with the Democrats.—*Courier-Journal*.

Doubtful. But the practice certainly does. Moreover, it is hardly more than a week ago since the *Courier-Journal* itself editorially said:

> General Sheridan fears assassination—
>
> If the assassination
> Could trammel up the consequences, and catch
> With his surcease, success—

but there's De Trobriand and Merrill and all the small fry—too many to pick off in that way.

WESTERN papers affirm that unless the Legislatures of those States speedily modify the laws for the regulation of railroads, passed during the last two years, there is a prospect that, in a short time, all the smaller local roads will be out of existence. It is charged that the laws, as enforced at present, are wholly impracticable, and that they affect the roads, especially the local ones, to such an extent as to drive them into bankruptcy at a fearfully rapid rate. Almost every road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, it is claimed, is suffering from the enforcement of these laws.

BOTH Houses of the Mississippi Legislature have adopted resolutions indorsing the action of President GRANT and General SHERIDAN in the Louisiana matter, and declaring that "we believe that if the policy enunciated by this leader be carried out, not only will murderers who have long escaped justice be punished for their crimes, but that peace and security for life will follow, and that all citizens will be enabled to peacefully enjoy the privileges guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, which, up to the present time, they have been unable to enjoy in large portions of the above-mentioned State."

A LARGE number of the principal manufacturing potters in the country met in Philadelphia on Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a national association and taking such measures as would promote the recognition of this important branch of American industry. Resolutions were adopted in favor of procuring home designs for ware, instead of copying after foreign manufacturers, and the securing of space for the exhibition of specimens of our skill in pottery in the Centennial Exposition. The next meeting of the association will be held at the Monongahela House, in this city, on the evening of the second Wednesday in January, 1876.

THE eminently fair and truthful person who represents the Associated Press, in New Orleans forgot to mention in his dispatches that a Republican mass meeting was held in that city on Monday night, at which resolutions were passed declaring that "this meeting is fully assured of the truthfulness and perfect reliability of the telegrams and statements made by General SHERIDAN; that this meeting most heartily indorses the same, and that the representations of General SHERIDAN to the Executive at Washington are only defective in that they do not express one-half the outrages to which Republicans have been subjected for several years past." The agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans should step down and out.

THE dictates of common sense are making themselves felt among the striking iron-workers of the country in other manufacturing centers than Pittsburgh. We learn from the Troy *Times* that thirteen hundred men connected with the works of the Messrs. BURDEN have signified their willingness to resume work under the reduction, and that about three hundred have decided to work in the mills of CORNING and Company. This includes all the men excepting the puddlers, and enough puddlers will go to work in BURDENS' steam mill to start at least fifteen furnaces, and perhaps twenty. By next Monday it is anticipated that all the furnaces of the latter, some forty in number, will be working. A number of furnaces have also been started in CORNING'S steam mill, and it is thought that general resumption of all the departments will immediately follow. The cause of this action on the employers' part is not that the iron trade has improved—it being even more depressed now than at any other time since the strike—but because they have been importuned for work by their men. The *Times* says that Messrs. BURDEN have been in receipt of numerous letters informing them that many of their workmen were anxious to work, as they were compelled to live on oatmeal, bread and water. They said they did not think they should be kept out because of the action of a few puddlers. Taking this view of the case, and knowing that many of the puddlers also desired to work, although they dared not say so at the meetings, the decision was made to start the works. It is sincerely to be hoped this humane determination may prove not less profitable to the employers than beneficial to the men. The strikers have so far lost fourteen and a half weeks' wages, the amount of which is about equal to the difference between the employers' and employees' rates, if paid for a year and a half.

A BISHOP SPEAKS ABOUT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Cleveland, on the 17th of December, the Right Reverend Dr. MCQUAID, Roman Catholic Bishop of Rochester, delivered a lecture on the subject of the American public school system. The lecture was an assault upon the system, of course, a movement in the warfare which the Roman Catholic Bishops are waging against the system which intelligent Americans in general regard as one chief bulwark of their republican institutions. The hostility of the Bishops to the schools is so natural, so manifest a dictate of the law of self preservation, that probably no well informed person, whether Protestant or Catholic, needs any elucidation of its orgin. Every one is familiar with the effect of education in developing self-respect, and in inspiring that intellectual independence which refuses either to believe without reason or to obey without conviction. Every one is also aware of the enormous powers with which Roman Catholic Bishops are invested. They are, in fact, the only absolute rulers with whom American citizens have directly to do. In a lecture, delivered in Philadelphia, a few days ago, the Rev. Father STACK, a Catholic clergyman, spoke of the government of the Bishops as arbitrary, as administered without regard to ecclesiastical or civil law. So transcendent is the power of the Bishops, said Father STACK, that there is no appeal from their fiats. Really each Bishop unites in his own person all the functions so carefully distinguished and distributed by English and American law, and is at once administrator, executive and judge. He is "judge, jury and hangman." In other words, every Catholic Bishop is an autocrat within the range of his jurisdiction, the representative of a system not only alien but directly antagonistic to the free institutions by which it is in this country surrounded, a system forming a despotism within the American republic. Inevitably the two governments must come into hostile collision and conflict, unless the common subjects of both can be kept ignorant of the privileges guaranteed them by one of them and unconscious of the conditions involved in the other. Placed in a political position so strange, as once citizen of the freest republic on earth and amenable to the most relentless despotism, they must be trained from infancy to submission, their minds when most pliable must be moulded to their anomalous circumstances, or discontent and revolt will necessarily follow the unfolding of their rational powers. Hence the hostility of the Bishops to the public schools; hence their zeal in the maintenance of separate schools for the children of the Catholic church. It is not sound Catholic doctrine, it is not the ancient religious system defended by BOSSUET and illustrated by PASCAL which is endangered by the public schools. No, not so; the thing endangered is that medieval religio-political system which has been lately revived with all its despotic pretensions, and against which even educated Catholics in Europe are protesting. Ultramontanism, quietly accepted in this country because not understood, cannot be upheld or propagated among graduates of well taught common schools.

Some readers will be surprised to learn from Bishop MCQUAID how successful the hierarchy have been in some places in their competition with the public schools. Thus, the Bishop states, that while the public schools of Rochester have only a few more than seven thousand pupils in attendance, the rival Catholic schools have five thousand. In Cincinnati he asserts that "nearly one-half of the children going to school are to be found in the Christian free schools;" most of which are Catholic. As to Brooklyn and New York, the Right Reverend man seems ambiguous on purpose, when he says that in each city there are thirty thousand children "whose parents prefer Christian to public schools." Perhaps he means that in the two cities named sixty thousand children attend the priest's schools. Of a place somewhere in New England he has heard having "four hundred children in its Christian schools and only thirty in its common schools."

Bishop MCQUAID intimates that the sectarian character of the public schools is a "mere technical feature." He becomes the champion of liberalism, and calls upon "true lovers of an American system of schools to construct a platform so broad that all can stand on it without any betrayal of religion, and so just that Christians shall have rights equal with those of infidels." This platform, however, "must be large and solid, and able to hold all classes without discrimination—a platform broad enough to give a place to the poor infidel and Jew." To be sure. Hints, of course, means the exclusion of the Bible. And the Bishop says that "this is the platform on which we can stand, and the only one that we propose to accept or be satisfied with." But his Right Reverence, neither in this part of his address nor when speaking of the Catholic schools in operation, makes any mention of the public schools of St. Louis. Those schools are conceded on all hands to be among the best schools in the country, admirably sustained, admirably taught, admirably managed in every sense, and they are besides free from all sectarian character or bias. The Bible is not all used in them. And yet the Catholic priests of St. Louis have established separate schools for Catholic children, denouncing the public schools as irreligious on account of the very feature which Bishop MCQUAID commends in certain schools of Canada, and recommends to the attention and imitation of "lovers of an American system."

No doubt the result would be the same in every case, soon or later. The Bible being used in the schools, they are objected to as sectarian; the Bible having been withdrawn, the schools are objected to as irreligious or even atheistic. Americans may as well make up their minds at once that the Catholic Bishops will approve of no schools which are not under priestly supervision, in which the doctrines of the church are not taught, and in which influence is not directly exerted in favor of the entire religio-political system of which the Pope is the head. History, if taught at all, must be so taught as to sustain the system, and no books may be used or tolerated the effect of which would be to suggest doubts concerning the divine sanctions of the gigantic despotism. Americans are much mistaken who fancy that the warfare waged by the Catholic hierarchy against the schools is, in any sense, merely defensive. It is, on the contrary, fiercely aggressive; the system assailed is clearly recognized as a deadly enemy of the system it undermines, as an embodiment of anti-Christ to be resisted and destroyed by whatever agencies Holy Church sanctions as legitimate weapons in the hands of her consecrated host.

THE NEW REBELLION.

That the Republican journals of the country have not been premature in treating the outbreak in Louisiana as the first step in a new Rebellion against the National Government, is convincingly corroborated by the action of the Democrats in the Virginia Legislature. On the 9th of this month, in the Senate of that State, Judge A. B. COCHRAN, a Democratic Senator from Augusta county, and a prominent candidate for the position of Lieutenant Governor—soon to be vacated by the resignation of Mr. WITHERS—introduced the following joint resolution:

> 1. *Resolved*, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governors of the States composing the United States of America be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to convene, as soon as practicable, the Legislatures of their respective States, in order that the States may consult together and advise with each other respecting the late interference of the army of the United States with the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and determine simultaneously and promptly what is necessary to be done to defend and preserve the independence and autonomy of the States.
>
> 2. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby requested forthwith to telegraph these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, and request immediate replies.
>
> 3. *Resolved*, That this joint resolution shall be in force from its passage.

The immediate passage of these resolutions was urged by the leading Democratic Senators, and they, doubtless, express the feeling of all the hot-heads in that party. There are a few cool heads, it is true, who cry out to go slow, and advise caution as necessary above all else; but they do not condemn the general purpose of reviving the old quarrel over the right of the States to secede, if things do not go to suit them.

That the resolutions we have quoted mean a new attempt at secession, is apparent from the debate which followed their introduction. Senator COCHRAN, their author, spoke of them as necessary to enable Virginia to "lead the way, as she has before led the way in similar emergencies;" and Senator PENN referred to them as an attempt to precipitate a new revolution. He said:

> "What shall be said of us in Virginia, one of the States lately subjugated and punished for her participation in what they call a rebellion, if we assume to dictate to the other States of the Union a policy of resistance such as the resolutions contemplate? Will not the cry of 'treason' and 'a new rebellion,' which has always been so potent for mischief, be raised again? What end, what tangible good is to be realized by the adoption of these resolutions and the revolutionary policy they contemplate? If the resolutions mean anything more than empty declamation, they mean resistance and revolution. Are we prepared to inaugurate revolution? Is it wise and proper that we should suggest it to the more powerful Commonwealths of the North?"

Senator PENN, being himself a Democrat, knows what the movements of hisco-lengues mean. He characterizes them, very properly, as revolutionary; and as they fit in harmoniously with the acts of the Louisiana Democrats, there can be little room for doubt that they are part of a common purpose, and incidents of a widespread conspiracy to renew the secession quarrel of 1861.

AN Episcopalian clergyman, writing to the Cumberland *News*, denies that the present Bishop WILMER, of Louisiana, is the same man who during the rebellion caused the prayer for President LINCOLN to be struck from the prayer-book of his church, and states that the papers have confounded him with the Bishop of Alabama, of the same name, "who had a temporary difficulty with the General commanding in Mobile," at the close of the war. Bishop WILMER, of Louisiana, the correspondent says, went to his home in the Valley of Virginia on the outbreak of the war, resigning his parish, and avoided taking any part in the struggle on the one side or the other, whether in Church or State. He was not made Bishop till November, 1866, or a year and a half after the close of the war, and through all the period of strife was disengaged from parish duty. The COMMERCIAL having given currency to the original report, in justice makes also the explanation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"The demeanor of the South." A continued misdemeanor.

The new Democratic "outrage manufactory" is by no means a success.

Compensation. They have just had a general thaw throughout Europe.

The billionaire Sharon is the first of the new grist of Senators to be ground out.

Donn Piatt's favorite song is—"Meet me by moonlight, a loan is all I ask of thee."

A great many violations of the stamped-check law have just been unearthed in Chicago.

Louisville has packed 270,492 hogs this season, an increase over last season of 43,545.

It cost the State of Ohio, last year, $218 88 to wash, comb and perfume Governor Allen.

There is still a large amount of currency going to the West and Southwest to pay for hogs.

The Australian process of exporting fresh meat in tin canisters has led to disastrous losses.

Full of "Lost Cause" hope, years and fusil oil, old Bob Toombs comes roaring to the front again.

Several suits are pending against the United States for infringement of patents in the Springfield gun.

Cider-ad influence. Boston and New York together imported 1,836,984 bottles of champagne last year.

A New York paper remarks of an individual it describes: "He was of obscure, but tasteful parentage."

The King of Fiji has sent Queen Victoria a large, silver-trimmed club, once the great law-enforcer of the island.

Schumaker would seem to have a peculiar gift for inaccuracy of statement as well as a peculiarly itching palm.

It requires 12,000 wagon loads of ice to meet the demand of the Long Branchers who take their pleasure coolly.

The ice men all along the Hudson river have struck for an advance of fifty cents a day. A thousand men are idle.

The big St. Louis bridge is being tried by a jury of its piers. It is said to stand the effects of heat and cold admirably.

It is proposed to restore the duty on maccaroni. There are eight or more factories of that product in the country.

The female operatives of Fall River, Mass., hold a mass meeting to-night to protest against the late reduction of wages.

Senator Gordon was once offered the chief office of the Ku-Klux-Klan in his State, and he said if necessary he would accept it.

King Alfonso should not be recognized by our Government, unless he gives satisfactory assurances concerning the Virginius demands.

It appears by Beecher's letter of May 31, 1873, that the great pastor did "step down and out," so far as personally lay in his power.

Let us see. Were not indignation meetings formerly held at the North to conciliate the South, and to deprecate the anti-slavery agitation?

Linen rubber-lined hose is becoming popular with the fire departments in various cities. So is tinted and striped hose with the girls.

Job bore up against boils; Mucius Scævola, when he thrust his hand into the fire, was outwardly jolly enough to dance a can-can, and Beecher smiles in the court-room.

An unsuccessful attempt to swindle Henry Ward Beecher was made last Wednesday, by a man who presented a forged note requesting him to cash a two hundred dollar check.

Ex-Vice President Colfax proposes in the Chicago *Advance* that the Government shall redeem greenbacks in four per cent. gold bonds, July 4, 1876, with the option of paying them out again in appropriations.

PERSONAL.

Senator Jones spent his honeymoon at Tubb's Hotel. That Tubb was full of sweetness, sure.

Modoc John, a 6-foot-9 Indian, terrified the other inmates of the United States Marine Hospital, at Louisville, in a fit of delirium, danced a war dance, threw four dozen patients into convulsions, and ended by jumping out of the window, a few nights ago.

The Earl of Roseberry will shortly marry the eldest daughter of William Butler Duncan, of the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and the lady is described as "the prettiest and best girl in the metropolis." The earl is very wealthy, but of good character.

When King Kalakaua visited the Chicago Board of Trade, on Monday, the Mayor, in presenting him to the members, boggled and blundered over his name. Afterward he said: "Hang, I'm mighty sorry for what occurred on the Board of Trade to-day. The fact was, you know, I wasn't thinking when I was speaking." The King begged his Honor not to mention the affair. "You see, King," continued the Mayor, "you see we've got a song that ends every verse with, 'The King of the Cannibal Islands,' and I's thinking of that at the time."

A Boston merchant failed lately, owing over $20,000, when a committee of creditors waited upon him to investigate his affairs. In reply to their request for his books and papers, they were politely informed that he had never kept any books, but if they desired a list of the persons owing him, he thought he could easily furnish a list from memory, a statement which afterward proved to be true. It was almost proved to the satisfaction of the committee that the debtor had proved to be a better collector than any of his creditors.

The elopement of Miss Parsons, of Chicago, sister of the Princess Lena, with young Milner Gibson, son of the member of Parliament, has been one of the sensations among Americans in Europe. Another has been the arrest of a California lady, well known in Paris—at the Bon Marche—where she filled her pocket with plated soup spoons and butter knives. Gen. Grafton Washburne, Secretary of Legation, was most kind and successful in getting her out of prison and restoring her to the bosom of her large family, on the ground of kleptomania.

The following advertisement appears in the Vallejo (Cal.) *Independent* of the 18th ult.: "I want a wife. I am a small farmer, living within seven miles of Vallejo; and, to relieve my loneliness, I want a wife. She must be a person of good domestic habits; able to mend my clothes, cook my meals and milk cows. Money no object. She must be well recommended by responsible parties; and, as a slight guaranty that the lady is what they claim her to be, I shall require the parties to deposit in my hands $1,000. I only want this money as a kind of security, and not for its worth. After the money is deposited in my hands, and immediately before I am married, I will assign my farm over to the lady. Address, at once, R. W., Vallejo Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. H. H. Houston, of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Mercer, has received and accepted a call from Fairfield, Iowa.

The "Week of Prayer" was observed by all our churches in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, with an encouraging attendance.

Pastors Plannett, Hunter, Herr, Craig, Pearson and Woodburn held services in their respective churches (Baptist) during the Week of Prayer.

Rev. Thomas T. Everett, formerly connected with the press of this city, has accepted the pastorate of the First Lutheran church, Dayton, Ohio.

Rev. Daniel Macfie, of Washington Presbytery, and late of Edinburgh, Scotland, has received and accepted a call from the church of Middletown, Pa.

Rev. S. H. Graham, the newly installed pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Bellevue, has fully entered upon his work, under very encouraging auspices.

Rev. A. D. Clark, D.D., of the Sixth United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, is gradually recovering from the severe and protracted illness by which he has been prostrated for several weeks.

The Third United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, has extended a call to Mr. McKitrick, a student in the Seminary. The call has been sustained as regular, and awaits Mr. McKitrick's action.

Rev. W. R. Hutchison, of Ottowa, Kansas, acknowledges the receipt of a valuable lot of goods from the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the First United Presbyterian church, Allegheny.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, Rev. L. Paine, pastor, will be dedicated by Bishop Bowman on Sunday, January 24. A fuller announcement of the services will be given next week.

Rev. J. N. Smith, of Garnet, Kansas, acknowledges the receipt of a box of valuable goods, donated to him and his wife by the ladies of the Home Missionary Society of the First United Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh.

On New Year's day, Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor of the Penn Avenue Baptist church, was presented with a beautiful oil painting and an elegant set of parlor furniture. All that Mr. Herr knows about the furniture is, that it was "a gift from a Baptist."

Dr. J. J. Murray, pastor of the First Methodist church, Pittsburgh, having been repeatedly urged, has consented to repeat his sermon on the death of Belshazzar in his own pulpit, next Sabbath evening, the 17th of January. It is a discourse of great suggestiveness and should attract a crowded house.

The annual meeting in behalf of "city missions" will be held in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, Dr. Nobles, to-morrow evening, 17th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, will deliver the address. The First, Second and Central churches have been invited to unite in the service.

The Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh reported to to the last General Assembly a membership in her churches of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and twelve communicants, and $303,354 00 contributed for church purposes, during the year ending May, 1874. It is safe to estimate that an equal sum was given to educational and philanthropic interests, by the same people, which was not reported to the Assembly.

The original Jubilee Singers, from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who are giving concerts through the country in aid of that institution, are to appear at Library Hall in this city on the evening of the 26th inst. The American Missionary Association, which projected the University, has realized some $75,000 from the efforts of these young colored people, and expect to secure enough money by their aid to complete the buildings and endow the institution. It is to be open to all classes, "without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and is eminently deserving the aid of the Christian community.

Bishop Simpson and Dr. Hunter have interesting articles in this week's *Advocate* on "Our Class"—referring to a class of twenty-four young men who were admitted at the Pittsburgh Conference held at Meadville, July 17, 1873. The following is the list of names: "Westly Smith, George L. Lisson, James L. Read, Thomas Baker, John L. Williams, Isaac N. McAbee, William Hunter, Alfred G. Sturgis, Samuel Wille, Simon Elliott, Benjamin C. Sellers, Hiram Luce, Samuel W. Ingraham, Francis A. Dighton, Darius Williams, Daniel Pritchard, Rouse B. Gardner, Hiram Minor, Cornelius D. Battelle, James C. Merriman, Milton Colt, Ralph Clapp, Jno. Coil, Matthew Simpson.—24." The history of these men is traced, with the lights and shadows which are inseparably connected with the minister's life, and the reminiscences are full of interest. Bishop Simpson says: At the Conference of 1835, held in Liberty street, Pittsburgh, twenty-one of the twenty-four were ordained deacons; two, Hiram Minor and Darius Williams, were discontinued; and one, Rouse B. Gardner, remained on trial, but subsequently was discontinued. In 1836 the Erie Conference was organized, and took from our numbers Brothers Luce, Ingraham, Sturgis, Dighton and Pritchard; and in 1837, when our class was ordained elders, only eighteen were in both conferences, Brother Milton Colt having died early in 1836, and Brother Ralph Clapp having ceased to be numbered as receiving superannuated. Thus in four years while graduating to elder's orders, we lost just one-fourth of our class from the active ministery. Of those eighteen, George L. Sisson, Alfred Sturgis, Simon Elliott, F. A. Dighton, Thomas Baker and J. C. Merriman, have ceased their labors and have passed to their reward. To-day there remain in the Pittsburgh Conference, Brothers Wesley Smith, J. L. Read, L. C. McAbee, John Coil, and yourself [Dr. Wm. Hunter]—a loved and honored company; in the Erie Conference, Brothers Hiram Luce and S. W. Ingraham, now superannuated; in the West Wisconsin Conference, Brother Williams, also superannuated; and in the Ohio Conference, C. D. Battelle; my own name being the tenth of the class now in the ministry of the church.

Meetings of Loyal People Called For.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD, January 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While rebel sympathizers and rebels are calling meetings to awe and browbeat the President and Phil. Sheridan, in their attempt to preserve the rights of loyal citizens, and secure to them their rights as citizens of the United States, should not the loyal citizens of the North show their hand by calling public meetings to indorse the President, and show him that there are with him the same brave hearts and hands that sustained him in the dark days of 1864 and 1865, and also that they are ready and willing to meet the old foe as ever, and fight it out on the same line?

It is nothing else than the same old rebel foe. The same element that dethroned liberty and struck down the American flag in New Orleans—not only in New Orleans, but in the entire South in 1861—the same foul-mouthed treason that caused ropes to swing from lamp-posts in Pittsburgh in order to dry up its treasonable utterances. And now, because a large number of the honest part of the Republican party allowed the election last fall to go by default, in order to get rid of corrupt officials that had crept into power, this rebel element construes it into a change of sentiment and principle on the part of the Northern people, and in their determination to try and secure through chicanery, what they could not by arms, they are trying to manufacture public sentiment underhandedly, through which they hope to carry out their dark designs. Now, it is as safe to trust the tried friends of liberty and justice as it is unsafe to trust the enemies—the proven enemies—of the same; and no nation can ever have a better opportunity to try who were and who were not its friends than this nation had during the rebellion. Let the loyal people show the President that his old friends are not all dead.

President Grant and Phil. Sheridan are and always were two of the biggest thorns the rebels ever had in their sides.

REPUBLICAN OF '61.

A Curious Case.

A bill of complaint was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court on behalf of Barbara Lampater to compel George A. Von Lingen and Chas. J. M. Eaton, administrators of the estate of Albert Schumacher, to pay her eight thousand seven hundred dollars, which, she alleges, is the balance due of ten thousand dollars promised her by the deceased Albert Schumacher if she would marry Eugene Lampater, which she did. In her bill she alleges that some time before 1851 her mother, Barbara Aldrich, came to this country and formed an illicit relation with the deceased, which relation was continued up to the time of his death, June 25, 1871. About ten years after this relation began Schumacher procured for Barbara a divorce from her husband, Mr. Aldrich. This complainant was born in 1851 and always was treated by Schumacher as his child, and believes herself so. He gave her a good education, provided music teachers for her and supported her at boarding school. Barbara Aldrich had, it is alleged, four illegitimate children, of whom Schumacher was the father, and when one of them died he gave the mother $200 for funeral expenses. He introduced the complainant to Eugene Lampater, and wished her to marry him. She repeatedly rejected Lampater, and the deceased agreed that if she would marry as he wished he would give her $10,000. After long importunities by the deceased she agreed, on account of the promised $10,000, to marry Lampater, and did marry him. Subsequently, lest the husband should squander the money, it was arranged that the deceased should retain the $10,000 in his hands, but give it to complainant as required. To purchase a drug store for Mr. and Mrs. Lampater, the deceased paid $1,300 of the $10,000 promised. Mrs. Lampater says she was cruelly treated by her husband, and the deceased gave him (her husband) $200 to leave the city.—*Baltimore American*, 12th.

OHIO NEWS.

Coal three cents a bushel at Martin's Ferry.

An Englishman in Cleveland is going to start oyster beds in Lake Erie.

Hon. W. R. Sapp, a prominent citizen of Mt. Vernon, died on Sunday evening.

James Miller, an old citizen of Youngstown, died on the 6th inst., aged eighty-one years.

John Emmit, of Waverly, has subscribed $50,000 to the Springfield and Pomeroy Narrow Gauge.

The Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway will be sold at auction in Cleveland, January 25.

Two prominent attorneys, one of them an ex-Judge, had a fisticuff in a Dayton court, the other day.

The Carroll *Free Press*, a good local paper, has bettered its appearance greatly by procuring new type.

Williams county claims to have the smallest delinquent list of any county in Northwestern Ohio.

The gross receipts of the grape land of Kelley's Island for the past year amount to about $200 per acre.

A vein of gas has been struck by Ottawa county well diggers, which can be lighted ten feet above the surface.

Chester Loomis, of Austinburg, Ashtabula county, is ninety-four years old. He served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812.

Cuyahoga Falls was the first town in Ohio to organize a temperance society. The date of organization was January 29, 1829.

A company of practical workingmen is being organized on a co-operative system for the purpose of building a rolling mill in Youngstown.

Philip Eberhart, of Youngstown, plunged in to the str am on the 7th inst., and rescued a boy named Oswald from drowning. The boy had broken through the ice while skating.

The report of the lumber trade of Cleveland for 1874 shows that 170,000,000 feet were handled. In 1873 it reached 192,448,000, which shows that the stringency of the times affected that market as well as others.

A lady living in Guyan township, this county, gave birth one day last week to five living babies. The mother and children are getting along swimmingly, and the old man reports "all quiet along the lines"—*Gallipolis Journal*.

Thirty-four suits have been entered against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and six against the Marietta, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, at Cambridge. The total amount of damages claimed amounts to over $100,000.

John Harmon, a venerable citizen of Pickaway county, died recently in his ninety-first year. He served as a second lieutenant in the war of 1812, "and voted the Democratic ticket regularly, missing but one election in sixty-eight years."

The youngest person who died in Eaton or vicinity, last year, says the *Register*, was six months old, and the oldest, Mrs. Ann Strough, 105 years old. The *Register* says that Mrs. Strough was probably the oldest person who ever lived or died in Preble county. The total number of deaths was forty-nine.

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is thankful that no one in Washington connected with the Pittsburgh newspapers has been disgraced by the Pacific Mail exposures. The COMMERCIAL can always rely in the most perfect security, that no disgrace, of any sort, will ever fall on it from that quarter. DeB. R. Keim, the Washington representative of the COMMERCIAL, is a gentleman above reproach, whose reputation stands unsurpassed for honor and probity. His social standing rests on his inherited gentility, and on his acquired distinction as a traveler and author, making him the most accomplished of gentlemen. His place in society opens all doors to him, and he is always a welcome guest where more pretentious men find it difficult to obtain entrance. His telegrams are very much more reliable than any others sent out from the Capital, and the information given him in official circles, and intrusted to his honor and discretion, in many instances far exceeds what he sends to his paper. It is pleasant for us to write this, and our regret is that such praise can only be truthfully bestowed on so few who represent the leading papers of the country in Washington.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

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ALLEGHENY, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 15, 1875.

A somewhat better feeling is manifesting itself in commercial circles and an improvement in some departments of trade. Evidence of this is seen in the increased activity in the business at bank counters and more lively checking on the part of depositors. Shipments of merchandise have also increased, and sales to the neighboring towns have been augmented. Still the balance of the winter is likely to be quiet and hard on the industrial classes, owing to the scarcity of labor, but the prospect of a general revival of trade and industry three months hence is assuring and satisfactory.

—The President's message, accompanying his approval of the Finance bill, attracts general attention, and meets with hearty approbation. His recommendation that the law of June 6th, 1872, reducing the tariff ten per cent., be repealed, is in accord with the general sentiments of this community, as such a measure will serve the double purpose of increasing the revenue of the country and of stimulating the business of manufacturers.

The recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem legal tender notes, whenever presented in sums not less than one hundred dollars, and multiples thereof, at a premium for gold of ten per cent., less interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum from the 1st of January, 1875, to the date putting the law into operation, and diminishing this premium at the same rate until final resumption, changing the rate of premium demanded from time to time, will meet the demand of the hard money men, who claim that we need a specie *standard* more than a resumption of specie payments; for the measure of values will then be as stable and permanent as it would be with gold at par, and by this means a rapid change in values incident to a return to a specie basis, with its attendent distress, will be avoided.

There are many persons who doubt the expediency of attempting the almost Herculean task of resuming specie payments, and believe that the present dangers accompanying such attempt will overbalance any prospective advantages to arise therefrom. Yet, now that Congress has made an honest effort to place the basis of our commercial transactions on a par with that of the world at large, every effort should be made to second that measure and make it, if possible, the success claimed for it. It may be thought that combinations will be formed to drain the Treasury of its surplus coin by presenting legal tenders for redemption, yet it should be remembered that all such combinations are made for the purpose of realizing a profit, and with the Treasury rate for gold established by law, the rate in the outside market would soon accommodate itself to that of the Government, leaving no margin of profit to the speculators. The provisions of the third section of that act prevent any such combinations being formed, for when there is a large amount of coin withdrawn from the Treasury, a corresponding amount of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, which would act as a governor to to the outside premium on gold.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 72 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, January 13, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following is the condition of the market continues, and we have again to report considerable irregularity in prices, with a tendency to declining values, since our last report. There has been more excitement in Wabash to-day, and it seems that the efforts are being made to sell a circular offering to the stockholders a seven per cent. gold bond of the company at par, for the purpose of paying money to pay the February interest, equipment bonds and floating debt. This proposition meets with favor among stockholders, and seems likely to be a success. Western Union declined to-day in the afternoon, and it is noticeable that the feeling on the street is becoming prejudiced against this stock. The statements advertised in our papers this morning have affected it very unfavorably, among several small holders, and look for a serious opposition to the Western Union Company at an early date. Missouri Pacific has been active again, and closed 1½ better, but, against 49 early in the day. Lake Shore is firm, and the demand for land grants for Iowa and Mississippi. St. Paul preferred and Northwestern preferred are becoming more popular, and the latter is getting higher. The tone is easy at 2½ per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank Corporation was held on the 3d inst., at their building, on School street. From the treasurer's report it appears that, notwithstanding the large amount drawn out the last year in consequence of the great fire in Boston, and the general disarrangement of the business community, the bank has continued to increase in the amount of its deposits and in the number of its depositors during the past year.

Since the last annual meeting there has been added to the list of depositors 2,549, and to deposits $608,808.62, so that, at the present time, the bank has 30,000 accounts open with 30,000 depositors and the whole amount standing to their credit is $20,785,573.16; making an average sum due each depositor of $692.85. The number of depositors who have on deposit less than $500 is 18,186; the number less than $1,000 is 25,194; less than $500, is 13,949; $500 to $1,000 inclusive, is 8,256.

Total number of resident depositors is 14,710; non-residents, 21,132; males, 35,745; females, 27,097; Americans, 49,641; foreigners, 13,201; artists and mechanics, 2,950; clerks, 1,000; traders, 2,000; laborers, 2,360; soldiers, 309; merchants and manufacturers, 1,000; mariners, 1,000; females, 2,000; officers and professional men, 1,500; seamen, 1,000; women, children and all others whose occupations are not given, 9,000.

The number of deposits has been 56,437, and the withdrawals 41,963; making an aggregate of 98,400. The depositors of accounts open in this bank is equal to one-tenth of the whole number of depositors in the 52 out of the 70 seventy-two savings banks of the Commonwealth.

On the 9th of November the bank held mortgages on real estate in the burnt district of Boston to the amount of $2,500,000. Whether investment of these investments will be made, the land alone which the several mortgages are holding of more value than the amount of the loan.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 15, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	112	111½	111¾	111¾	112
U. S. 1881, coup	118				118
5-20's, 1862	114¾				114¾
5-20's, 1864	114¾				114¾
5-20's, 1865	114¾				114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117				117¼
5-20's, 1867	117¾				117¾
Registered, 1867	117				118
10-40's,	111				111¼
10-40's, coupons	111¼				111¾
Currency 6's	117¾				117¾
New 4½ per cents	107				107
Western Union Tel.	74	73½	73	72	73⅛
Pacific Mail	30	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Adams Express		93			93
Wells-Fargo Express		90			90
American Express		64½			65
Northwestern	61	61			61
New York Central	101	100¾			100¾
Erie	28¾	28⅝	29		29¼
Michigan Central	90	90			90
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	73¾	74¼
Illinois Central	94	94			94
Cleveland & Pittsb'h		94			94
Chicago & Rock Isl'd	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Do. preferred					98
Fort Wayne	97¾	97			97¾
St. Paul, common	37⅜	37	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
Do. preferred	58	58			58
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Harlem	127				127
Hannibal & St. Jos	24½		24½		24½
C. C. & I. C.		9¾			9¾
Tennessee, old					74
Tennessee, new					74
South Carolina, Apl					81
South Carolina, July					81
Missouri 6's					91¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	58¾	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	102	....
Reading, sales	54¾	....
United Companies of N. Jersey	125½	....
Oil Creek	90	95
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¾
Central Transportation	42½	43
Empire Transportation	55	....
Gold	111¾	....

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 15, 1875.

There was a little more show of activity to-day in the general market, although very foul, from any marked revival of trade. As regards prices, the situation is generally unchanged, values being steady. In grain, car corn is scarce and wanted, while shelled is steady, and oats are in light demand. Produce, groceries and provisions are quiet and unchanged in all respects.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our lastare as follows:

Flour, bbls	Apples, bbls	48
Cheese, bxs	24 Corn, sks	189
Barley, sks	265 Oats, sks	383
Butter, pkgs	50 Bacon, pcs	2,702
Bacon, tcs	25 Hay, bales	200
Ice, tons	200	

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain trade seems to be gaining some strength as far as car is concerned, while shelled is steady, and oats are without demand. We quote choice choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel; choice medium grades $1 15@1 20; Ohio and Illinois do to $1 20@1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 16@1 18. Corn steady, and there is little offering. We quote shelled at 78@79c ₱ bushel for high-mixed; 76@77c for low mixed; car lots. Oats are easy, and there is little demand. We quote white at 42@43½c ₱ bushel; 42@43c for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The dullness of the past two weeks is somewhat alleviated, and as noted above the receipts are more nearly up to the average, being 1772 barrels. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour, $7 25@7 50; No. 1, amber flour about do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 12; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75. Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 ₱ packages, $7 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oatmeal $7 25@8 00.

HAY—The market continues dull at former prices. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is still a slow market for standard groceries, at former prices. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Spices.	₱ lb.
Fancy	21c	Cloves	55 c
Choice	19c	Alspice	17½@18c
Prime	17c	Cassia	40 @45 c
Good	16 c	Nutmegs	1 45@1 60
Low	15 c	Pepper	25@28 c
Java	29 c	Molasses.	₱ gal.
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly ch'c N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	28 c	Prime	70c
Rio, in bbls	27½c	Good	68c
Java	40 c	Low grades	55c
Sugars.		Syrups.	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10 c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard yellow C	10c	Raisins.	
Standard dark	10c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Franklin extra C	9½c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11@12c
American extra C	9½c	Currants	7½c
New Orleans	8@9½c	Prunes	12@13c
Teas.		Rangoon	7½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currency Basis.	
Gunpowder	50c@	25 Common	5 c
Imperial	50c@	1 00 Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	50c@	1 00 Candles.	40@45c
Oolong	25c@	75 Soda.	
Fancy	90c@	1 00 Bi-carb, ₱ 100 lbs	6c
Sundong	25c@	85 Bi-carb, ₱ lb	6½@7c
Rice.		Crackers.	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	10c
Patna	7½@8 c	Stearine	10c

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	Large do, ₱ 100
mackerel ₱ bbl	$25 00 Boneless codfish
No. 1 mess	Scale
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00 White fish, ₱ half
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00 bbl
No. 1 bay	14 00 Lake herring, ₱
Extra No. 2	11 00 bbl
No. 2 bay	10 00 Labrador herring,
No. 3 bay	11 00 ₱ bbl
Georges codfish	Round do
medium, ₱ 100	6 00

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market continues very dull, with the supply still excessive. Only choice apples are quoted at $2 25 ₱ bbl; $1 75@2 00 for choice; $1 25@1 50 for common to medium. On large sales, these prices would be somewhat shaded.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 5½@6c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 50c for common.

BEANS—The jobbing way are prices nominally as follows: Prime white navy at $2 00@2 25; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 60@1 75.

BUTTER—We quote 25@27c for choice; 22@23c for medium; 18@19c for common.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 29@30c ₱ lb, in round cots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 32@33c ₱ lb. The market is dull and weak.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote at $1 50@1 75 ₱ 100 lbs. The demand for buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6 ₱ packages, at $1 20 ₱ doz packages.

CHEESE—Jobbing prices are unchanged. We quote at 16@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York factory, 17@18c; Swetzer 18@20c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 27@28c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh in barrels; 29@30c in cases; packed 2@3c.

HOMINY—The market is quiet at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—There is little or no trade in car lots on track, and what business there is in a jobbing way from store. Prices are rather weak; we quote at 80@90c for prime peach blows, and 60@70c for medium grades ₱ bush.

POULTRY—With light receipts, the market continues firm. We quote dressed at 18@20c for chickens; 20@22c for turkeys. Drawn poultry rules 1@2c higher.

FEATHERS AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples firm, with a light stock at 6@7c ₱ lb; dried black berries 9c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 12@13c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is active and firm at 35c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat 30c ₱ lb. Medium grades are quoted at 28@30c ₱ lb; 50 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet and inactive. We quote clover seed at 6½@6¾c; timothy $3 00@3 25.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9½c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 14c ₱ lb. Sugar cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; dried beef 13c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 00.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $21 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, at 10½c; in 50-lb tins 10½c; buckets 10½c; kegs 10½c; in 25-lbs tins 10½c; in 10-lb pails 10½c; in 5-lb pails 10½c; in 3-lb pails 10½c; in 1-lb pails 11c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at 85 cents ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 7@7½c for medium.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is fair and prices are well sustained. We quote at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 16, 1875.

The market for crude has been tame since our last report, having reached as low a point as $1 10 for United at wells, but before the close gained some strength, and was quoted at $1 12½@1 13¾. Union pipe did not show quite as much weakness, immediate shipment declined above 3c. Refined was rather offish, but former quotations were very generally retained.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 12½@1 13¾; Union, do., $1 12½@1 15; immediate shipment at river, $1 27½@1 30; Relief, at wells, $1 02½@1 07½; Sales of 25,300 bbls are reported from Parkers.

REFINED.

There is a rather easy tendency to prices, and the demand is somewhat limited. Orders are not quotably changed. We note transactions at a range of 9½@10½c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 12½c spot.

Philadelphia—Refined for early delivery rules at 12½c.

OIL BARRELS

continue quiet and unchanged. Quotations are at $1 35 for city made; $1 20@1 25 for country do.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, January 15.—The *Courier* says: The market opened at $1 10½, and closed, broke to $1 10. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 09
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 11½
1,500

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

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Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

The Weekly Commercial.

Our weekly for this week containing all the news, complete and correct commercial reports, Mrs. Edith Brown Nelson's story, and the usual miscellany, is now out, and can be obtained in wrappers ready for mailing upon application to the counting room. The COMMERCIAL is the leading weekly published in Pittsburgh, and is just the paper for the farmer or mechanic or the manufacturer. It is sent to subscribers, postage free, at the following rates: One copy, one year, $1 75; ten copies, per annum, each, $1 50; twenty copies, and over, per annum, each, $1 25, and one extra copy to the getter up of the club. Additions may be made to a club at any time during the year, at the club price, the subscriptions continuing a full year from the time the addition shall have been made. Send for specimen copy.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 15, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.55	14	74	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.42	14	63	S. E.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30.50	14	63	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.49 Highest thermom....16
Mean thermom..... 11 Lowest thermom..... 7

Probabilities.

In the monthly weather review for December we find this significant statement: "A critical comparison between the predictions published in the tri-daily probabilities and the subsequent weather reports shows that, on average, during the month, ninety-four and four-tenths per cent. of the predictions have been well verified."

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the newly elected Directors of the Teutonia Insurance Company, of Allegheny, held on Tuesday, for the purpose of organization, John C. Fliner, who has, since the organization of the company, been its able President, positively declined a re-election, on account of his declining years, and nominated Hon. Henry Weig his successor, which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Board. A. Weise was re-elected Treasurer, and Henry F. Eggers as Secretary.

The Cash Insurance Company.

The annual statement of the above-named corporation of this city appears in another column, and is, as usual, highly satisfactory to all concerned. The Cash is one of our very best home companies, and and is deservedly popular with insurers. It is ably managed, and Robert H. King, the President, and Joseph T. Johnston, the Secretary, are both gentlemen highly esteemed in the community for their business capacity and their genial and accommodating disposition. Property owners are invited to give the statement referred to an examination.

Presentation.

Last evening a large number of the friends of Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr., Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, assembled at the residence of that gentleman, on Linden street, when they presented to Mr. Paul a costly set of silver ware and an elegant lunch clock. The presentation speeches were made by W. B. Rodgers and W. C. Smythe, Esqrs., Mr. Paul responding. Mr. Paul, in retiring from the position he held, has so ably filled, carries with him the good wishes of every one who knows him, and the affair of last evening was an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his many friends.

County Bridges.

J. B. Stilley, County Engineer, has submitted his annual report to the County Commissioners. He recommends the construction of iron bridges, hereafter, as more durable and economical than wooden structures. He makes a number of practical suggestions, which ought to be carried into effect, in regard to the repairs to bridges, etc. Referring to the bridge at the head of Neville Island, the Engineer says that a bridge was ordered, but its erection deferred in consequence of the heavy expense. There are ninety-two bridges in the county, of which seventy-four are wooden, ten stone and eight iron. The estimates of appropriations for constructing and repairing bridges, exclusive of those in boroughs, is $23,067.

Want of Attention.

Just when the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute was about to open proceedings last evening, in High School Hall, the gas, furnished by the old Pittsburgh company, gave out, and the large audience that had assembled was left in total darkness. Earlier in the evening there were signs of the coming event, and no precaution, Professor Jillson sent to the gas office and had employees of the company examine and see that it was put to rights. They left trying, thinking that it was all right. When it went out, as stated, a messenger was dispatched to the gas office again, but he was uncourteously treated, and one thousand people were subsequently disappointed by missing Professor Jillson's lecture on "Sound," for which great preparation had been made.

City School Board Organizations.

We publish below further organizations of School Boards of the city:

ALLEN DISTRICT—THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

President, Daniel Montgomery.
Secretary, W. C. Burtt.
Treasurer, Thomas Jones.
Daniel Montgomery, 1876; August F. Fiedler, 1876; David Scarem, 1877; W. C. Burtt, 1877; Nicholas Stinger, 1878; Thos. G. Jones, 1878.

HILAND DISTRICT—NINETEENTH WARD.

President, J. P. Sterrett.
Secretary, R. A. Cunningham.
Treasurer, R. M. Everson.
R. A. Cunningham, 1876; T. C. Lazear, 1876; W. Hartley, 1877; John Allen, 1877; Geo. C. Negley, 1878; J. P. Sterrett, 1878.

Allegheny Poor Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City met yesterday afternoon. The Secretary reported 150 applicants for work at seventy-five cents per day. It was decided to furnish employment for half that number, and that the work to be done be distributed equally among the whole number, which will give employment to all as far as it is in the power of the Board to give it. To this step was rendered necessary by the fact that the Board is nearly out of funds. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Finance Committee to borrow $1,500 to defray expenses until the 1st of February, when the new Board will come into office.

The poor fund is very low at this time, on account of the unusual drain upon it this winter. Out of the original assessments, about $52,000, some $10,000 remains uncollected, and $27,000 was used to pay off the debts of 1873-4. The Board also borrowed $15,000 during the past year. The call for money for the relief of distress is unprecedented in the annals of the city. There are at present on the relief list four hundred and fifty families, averaging six persons each, making 2,700 persons at present drawing subsistence, fuel, etc., from the Board.

Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania.

Where shall the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania be located? Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Bethlehem, Easton, and other cities are pressing their claims, and see the great advantage of its organization and location in their midst. Donations of land have already been offered; but Pittsburgh, with its converging rivers, surrounded by towering hills and fertile valleys, ladened with a greater profusion of metalliferous wealth than any other equal area in the world, remains indifferent.

Pittsburgh has done well for the education of her sons and daughters in the ordinary walks of life; but what is she doing to develop the hidden mysteries of science, and to educate master minds to traverse the hidden paths and bring to light the immense wealth which lies locked in our hills and valleys? All honor to the master minds who taught us how to use the things which God has made. But science is in its nascent state, and progress with more wonderful developments than any yet discovered. Shall Pittsburgh remain cold to science amid her ten thousand fires? Shall she be indifferent to its development though science has made her what she is? The aristocracy of wealth has lost its power, and given its place to knowledge. Shall Pittsburgh, with its inventive and productive skill, make no provision for the future? Come let us enter on the race, and run with all our might, for the location of the Mechanics' High School in our midst. It will give us more light than all the coal we burn, and teach us how to unlock the occluded forces of the ages past.

J. R.

ALLEGHENY TRACT SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Operations of the Year—Election of Managers, etc.

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny, held in the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

From the report of the Board of Managers we make the following extracts:

The good hand of the Lord has been with us during the past year, as in previous years, and the discouragements we have met with seem but trifles compared with the blessings we have received in our work. The general plan of operations has been continued without change, the city being divided into twenty-four districts, each of these districts being in charge of a manager, and subdivided into smaller districts, which are assigned to the monthly visitors. The gratuitous distribution of English and German tracts has been continued, and the circulation of the *American Messengers* in both languages. In as far as can be exhibited by figures, the work of the past year corresponds very nearly with that of former years. About one hundred visitors have been employed, all of whom are ladies resident in the city, with the exception of some of the Seminary students, who have kindly given us their assistance, and are profitably engaged in the work. There have been distributed 49,100 English tracts and 21,800 English *Messengers*, and 16,500 German tracts, 7,100 German *Messengers*. Some Swedish tracts have also been circulated, as also several hundred temperance tracts in English and German. An average of 963 visits has been made per month. A number of Bibles have been distributed, gratuitously or otherwise, through the Bible Society, and the wants of the sick and the destitute have been supplied through the Relief Society. An important feature of our work as it has been conducted for the past two or three years, is lacking in the present report; we refer to the employment of a Bible reader. Two hundred and fifty dollars a year seems a small sum to raise for this object, especially when we consider the vast amount of good which is thus accomplished; but the money could not be secured, and, in consequence, the work was discontinued. We hope, however, that we shall be able to resume soon.

As will be seen from the Treasurer's report, we close the year with a debt; it is larger than has been incurred for many years. It is not only without explanation, but with confidence, that we make our appeal to the Christian public for money sufficient to pay off this debt, and to enable us to enlarge and extend our work the coming year. To carry on our enterprise properly, going over the whole of this great city in its length and breadth, we used $500 per annum; and the character of the work justly entitles it to this generous support, for not only is it a work which is in itself important—the dissemination of religious literature—but it occupies a sphere which is largely peculiar to itself. It is confined neither to one denomination of Christians, nor to one class in society, high and low, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, church-goers and non-church-goers, believers and unbelievers, and disbelievers—it is our aim and effort to reach and influence all.

The following Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. F. R. Brunot; Vice President, Mrs. W. Nelson; Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Hays; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. T. McFadden, Jr.; Treasurer, Miss M. Herron.

Managers—Mrs. M. Bryan, Mrs. J. Siagle, Miss K. Paul, Miss M. Whitten, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. W. Vankirk, Miss Orr, Mrs. Magoffin, Mrs. E. C. Cochrane, Miss M. Tressly, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. A. S. Bryan, Mrs. C. Oudey, Miss Blackstock, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Kay, Miss Hoag, Miss L. Clark, Mrs. Reymer, Mrs. W. Hamilton, Miss Pattinson.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending January 14, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Churn-Powers—Frederick Rauh, Pittsburgh. Filed December 17, 1874.

Handles for children's carriages—Charles F. Lauer, Pittsburgh. Filed November 7, 1872.

Force-Pumps—Wm. W. Green, Cambridge. Filed July 28, 1874.

Horse-Powers—Reuben Stiles, East Troy. Filed November 7, 1874.

Tree-Clamps for Rock-Drills — John Fleming, Spring City, assignor to Shantz, Keeley, Fleming & Co., same place. Filed November 20, 1874.

Nut-Locks—Joan F. Dimond, Cresson, assignor of one-half his right to Albert Ford, same place. Filed November 13, 1874.

Organ Reed-Boards — Riley Burdett, Erie. Filed August 24, 1874.

Earth-Augers — Mark Hitchings and William Eynon, Hyde Park; said Hitchings assignor to Wm. Teague, same place. Filed April 24, 1874.

Torsion-Springs—Richard Dadley, Erie. Filed November 3, 1874.

OHIO.

Slides for extension Tables—Jas. Pieukharp, Columbus. Filed September 21, 1874.

Breech Loading Fire Arms—Frederick Smith, Sulphur Springs, assignor of two-thirds his right to Wm. S. Bacon, same place. Filed April 17, 1874.

Horse Power Well Boring Machines—Matthew Stewart, Napoleon. Filed October 31, 1874.

Mill Spindles.—Wm. S. Bacon, Sulphur Springs. Filed October 13, 1874.

Grain Separators—G. Beachler and J. R. Beachler, Centre. Filed June 4, 1874.

Safety Locks for Elevators—Henry Carlile, Steubenville. Filed November 12, 1874.

Wheels for Vehicles—A. B. King, Canton, assignor to C. King, Rome, Ga. Filed August 10, 1874.

Dash-boards—William C. Peel, Springfield, assignor of one-half his right to J. W. Elster, same place. Filed October 20, 1874.

Photographic Plates—P. Neff, Gambier. Filed September 1, 1874.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Standley & Licklesmith, bankrupts, Waynesburg. The exceptions to the report of the Register on the proofs of debt of the First National bank of Waynesburg "are overruled," and the report is confirmed.

Smith F. Hatch, bankrupt, Butler county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Shafer on the 17th prox.

J. Klee & Bro. and McCord & Co. et al. vs. J. H. and J. E. Maharg, Brownsdale, Butler county. On motion of W. S. Purviance, Esq., solicitor for petitioning creditors, an order to show cause was granted in the above case, returnable on the 5th prox. An order was also made for a hearing on the 15th, on a motion for an injunction, and in the meantime restraining John Maharg and Aaron Gandy from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

John Behan et al. vs. Martin McMahon, city. On motion of the solicitors for petitioning creditors, the said debtor was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter was referred to Register Harper.

United States vs. the Distillery of Amos Appleman. On motion of the United States District Attorney, Hon. David Reed, an information for forfeiture was allowed to be filed, and process of attachment and monition was ordered to issue, returnable on the first Monday of February next. The distillery is located in Towanda, Bradford county.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Meshack Rowson vs. Wm. Green; an action for injuries to plaintiff's cistern, defendant's horse having fallen into it, and having been killed by defendant and taken out in small pieces. Verdict for plaintiff for $75.

James E. Strickler vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $318 63.

Frederick Lachner vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; verdict for plaintiff for $305. This was an action for damages to plaintiff's property, caused by building the railroad in front of it.

J. F. and E. B. Orne vs. Hill Burgwin, trustee of the estate of O. H. Ormsby. Verdict for plaintiffs for $574 16. This was an action for stolen goods.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Rankin vs. McCarrell, an action for damages for alleged malpractice, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

In the case of John Birmingham vs. W. J. Kountz, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Irwin vs. West, action on a judgment note, is on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Killenburger *et al.*, indicted on oath of Isaac Adolph, for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Verdict of guilty, but defendant recommended to the extreme mercy of the court.

Henry Deal and Annie Deal, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Weir, was not found guilty.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Lyons, indicted for attempted rape.

Commonwealth vs. Moritz String, indicted for receiving stolen goods on oath of John Weir. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

William Cooper and Sarah Jane Cooper, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Elizabeth Morgan, are on trial.

Benefit of the Poor.

The Gounod Club, in reply to frequent solicitations on the part of prominent citizens, have consented to give a concert or opera for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Association, and have set Thursday evening, 28th inst., as the occasion.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Regular Meeting—Officers' Reports—Resignation of Messrs. Edwards and Arnholt.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edwards in the chair.

Health Officer Gray reported the number of nuisances abated during the month of December at 285; number of permits granted 36; receipts $85 50; expenditures $13; balance $52 50. One case of small-pox was sent to the hospital during the month. Report received and filed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reported the whole number of deaths during the month at 253; a per centum of 22.16 per every 1,000 inhabitants; 27.27 per cent. of all deaths were under one year of age, and 48.61 under five years. The following cases of infectious diseases were reported:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever	81	30
Typhoid fever	71	25
Diptheria	20	4
Measles	10	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	0
Varioloid	4	0
Small-pox	1	0
Chicken-pox	1	0
	191	62

Report received and filed.

A number of bills were presented and were ordered to be paid.

The petitions of Frank Morgan and Archy Taylor for the privilege of carrying on the night soiling business were granted.

Henry Reutzell, a butcher, convicted of maintaining a nuisance on Fulton street, appeared before the Board and asked that the unpaid balance of his fine, $30, be remitted. On motion of Dr. Arthurs his request was granted, as the man was unable to work.

A HOSPITAL BUILDING.

Health Officer Gray reported that the patient afflicted with small-pox had been sent to the Mercy Hospital, in December, had died since. He also reported that there are three more cases of the disease in the city, and that each of the hospitals have refused to receive any more patients, out of justice to the patients already under treatment. He then presented a plan of a temporary wooden structure seventy feet long, twenty feet wide and to consist of one story, to be used as a small-pox hospital. The building, which is designed to be located on the property of the Nursery, in the Thirteenth ward, will cost between $2,000 and $2,500. It will accommodate twenty patients. Heaters are to be placed in a basement.

On motion of Dr. Arnholt, the plan as presented was adopted, subject to such modifications as the Sanitary Committee, to which it was referred, may adopt. The committee were then instructed to advertise for proposals for the building, to ascertain the cost and report to the Board.

Dr. A. M. Arnholt and President Edwards presented their resignations as as members of the Board, which were accepted.

A vote of thanks was tendered the resigning members, after which in neat and appropriate speeches they expressed regret at leaving the office, and their thanks for courtesies extended them.

On motion adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Teachers' Institute.

The first quarterly meeting of the Teachers' Institute of Allegheny City began its sessions last night, and will continue until noon to-day. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Cooper and singing by an amateur club from the Fourth ward school, John Morrow, Principal, where the institute is being held.

A lecture on "Teachers' Institutes" was delivered by Rev. John Davis, City Superintendent. He gave a general review of the baneful influence of ignorance in respect to crime and the beneficent effect of general intelligence. He thought that public educational meetings must have an elevating influence in raising the standard of the education both on the part of the people and teachers.

Mr. S. A. Espey, Principal of the Fourth ward school, upper precinct, read a paper on "The True Teacher and his Work." Preparation, enthusiasm, experience, good common sense and good eyes, he maintained, were indispensable requisites to the true and efficient teacher.

A poem on "Vapor," by Miss Lucy Rogers, of the Fifth ward school, was excellent, and indicated the young and beautiful lady to be in possession of a poetic mind well cultivated.

Mr. J. C. Miller, a director of the Fourth ward schools, made a forcible address on the progress of education in Allegheny city during the last ten or fifteen years.

The singing by the amateur club, especially that rendered by Master Cliff, McCausland and Miss Annie Myler, was most excellent.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION.

The Photographic Art in Pittsburgh and the East.

There are persons in this city, no doubt, who imagine that our smoky atmosphere is peculiarly unfavorable for the highest development of the photographic art, and are anxiously waiting for a trip East to get their pictures taken. If such persons would only lay aside their preconceived notions and prejudices in this matter long enough to pay a visit to the gallery of Davis Mahan, No. 43 Fifth avenue, and carefully examine the specimens of his art there to be seen, they would give up the idea of going East. Pictures, and be convinced that they can obtain just as artistic and truthful likenesses at home. Mr. Mahan has long been regarded as the leading representative of the art in this city, the correctness of his portraits has been attested on all hands. His pictures also have the essential requsite of durability. They will not fade or grow dim in a few days, and for years. Photographs taken by him six years ago now hang on the walls of his gallery looking as fresh and bright as the day they were taken and call for "more like it." Should they vary at that time, Mr. Mahan is thoroughly versed in the knowlege of his pursuit and is possessed of the most admirable facilities for making that knowledge available. During a recent visit to Mr. Mahan's establishment we noticed several new style pictures that are not as yet generally known by the photographer in this city. Some of them are very desirable, and have only to be seen by those who have any knowledge of pictures to be appreciated. All interested parties would do well to call at Mahan's and see these new styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere, as they will be amply repaid for the time consumed in the visit and learn to their own satisfaction that we have one photographer, at least, who can successfully compete with Eastern artists.

THE PUDDLERS.

The Mill Owners Not Willing to Pay More than $4 50.

A day or two ago we stated that the puddlers, in all probability, would agree to resume work at the figure offered by the mill owners, at the time of the lock-out, namely, $4 50 per ton. The puddlers, under the scale, had been receiving $6 00 per ton, but proposed a compromise—to take $5 50, if the card rate was correspondingly reduced. The manufacturers were unwilling to give more than $5 00, and so the lock-out was inaugurated. There was no official announcement of the determination of the puddlers to resume at $5 00 per ton, but it was generally accepted as a fact that a majority of them were willing to do so. Some of them, at least, assert that they came to no such conclusion, and intend to hold out. In conversation with leading mill owners yesterday, we learned that they are unwilling to start their furnaces now at $5 00 per ton, knowing that they could not run even at that figure. The business will not justify, at present, a higher figure than $4 50, and they prefer to remain idle, or rest long as best they can, until a change for the better takes place.

CARD.

Evening Session of the Teachers' Institute.

By far the largest audience that ever assembled at a Teachers' Institute in this city was that which met at the High School Hall last evening. For this we are grateful, and sincerely thank the city press for the prominence given in their notices of the Institute.

Owing to the failure of the gas, which left the immense audience in darkness, the meeting was compelled to adjourn to meet at half-past nine o'clock in the High School Hall, instead of Ralston School, as previously advertised, when Dr. B. C. Jillson will give his illustrated lesson on "Sound." A many of those friends who honored us with their presence last evening as can conveniently do so, we cordially invite to meet with us at our morning session at the same place.

C. COCHRAN,
for the Executive Committee.

Pittsburgh Gas Committee.

The Gas Committee met yesterday, and organized by the choice of Mr. Shipton as Chairman.

The Chair reported that the number of gas lamps in the city on the beginning of the year 1874 was 1,003, but, with additions, the number had been increased to 1,060. The amount of gas furnished to the city by the Pittsburgh Gas Company was 58,048,915 feet, at the ninety-five cents per 1,000 feet. There were eighty-four new lamps erected in the East End, and the number of feet furnished to the city was 5,778,466. The South Side reported 186 lamps, and furnished, in nine months, 961,700 feet.

Mr. Weldon moved that the East End, South Side and West End Companies be asked to reduce the price of gas and of gas posts furnished the city, and that the answer of these companies be placed upon record. Passed.

Adjourned to meet on Friday next at 3 P. M.

THE bar and plate mills of Phillips, Nimick & Co., which have been idle the past week, will commence operations on Monday.

ALLEGHENY POLICE.

Organization of the New Committee—The Mayor's Appointments Acted Upon—Confirmation of Ross as Chief, &c., &c.

The New Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met in the City Clerk's office last night, and organized by the appointment of Mr. Heagy as chairman.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Mayor to purchase the die used for striking policemen's shields; also, to purchase meals for prisoners at the expense of the city.

At the opening of the meeting several reporters applied for admission to the committee room, but were refused. They then drew up a paper asking that they be admitted to the meeting, both as a matter of courtesy and of right, as the representatives of the reading public and taxpayers of Allegheny city. This paper was presented by the clerk, when Mr. Moul moved that the reporters be admitted. The motion was lost.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Mayor presented a list of his appointments, which were confirmed as follows:

Chief of Police—William B. Ross.
Clerk—David L. Crawford.
Office Force—Jackson Scott, H. G. Miller.
Captain of Watch—Richard Wilson.
Lieutenants—John Lang, John Sillenburg, Joseph Campbell, Edward Brooks, Simon Roll, John Merriman.
Patrol—N. F. Ward, John Askey, Wm. Barr, Henry Beckert, Abraham Bally, Wm. Bowden, Thomas Fair, George Barclay, R. R. Bunting, Henry S. Brown, James Crone, Addison M. Couch, O. E. P. Cornelius, Frank Campbell, William Cowell, M. Craven, A. Cochran, P. S. Clark, John Emanuel, James Frost, Richard Geary, James Greenwood, Charles Heindrichs, Charles Jones, John Kaltenbaugh, Samuel Mitchell, Andrew Marshall, J. C. McIntyre, John McCurry, George McConkey, Thomas W. Noble, William Palmer, Allen Richie, Jacob Snyder, Jerry Smith, John Scales, Charles Stoffler, Caleb Terry, William Thomas, Richard Whittaker, H. G. Williams, George Wilson, John Wockly.

Only two of the Mayor's appointments were rejected, viz.: William Atkinson and Peter Bleidt.

Two of the nominations proposed by the Mayor for positions on the office force, viz: Clark and Wier, were withdrawn, several members of the committee objecting to their confirmation. The Mayor, it will be seen, has reappointed nearly every member of the old force, only about eight having been omitted.

Drs. Wm. R. Thorn, W. W. Cole and G. N. Shillato, were nominated for Towns Physician. The vote stood, Thorn, 5; Cole, 4; Shillato, 3. The election of Dr. Thorn was then made unanimous.

A resolution to increase the force fifteen men was lost.

Messrs. Drum, Heagy, Hofpt and Weaver were appointed a special committee to redistrict the city for police purposes.

A resolution was adopted that any policeman found on duty without his uniform shall be suspended for the night.

An appropriation of $50,000, for police purposes, will be asked for.

The Mayor was authorized to advertise for proposals to furnish new uniforms for the police force.

Adjourned.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Organization Effected Yesterday.

The Police Committee of Pittsburgh Councils, for 1875, met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of W. W. Thompson, Esq., as chairman.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Braun, Darlington and Foley was appointed to prepare and submit rules for the government of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Braun, the chairman was instructed to appoint standing committees on Supplies, Police Clothing, Complaints and Accounts, and on Station Houses.

The Chair appointed the following:

On Clothing—Messrs. Braun, Atterbury, Rowen, Kimmell and Foley.

On Supplies—Messrs. Darlington, McCandless, Wainwright, Reilly and Knowland.

On Complaints and Accounts—Messrs. Meyran, O'Neill, Darlington, Powers and Frank.

The appointments on station houses were deferred.

A communication from James B. Youngson, proposing to furnish meals to the prisoners in the Central Station, was read and laid over.

Some discussion took place as to the appropriation to be asked for the year.

It was claimed that $240,000 would be needed, providing the full number of policemen authorized by law (256) were employed.

It was finally decided to ask for $225,000, and on motion of Mr. O'Neill, an ordinance was ordered to be drafted raising the number authorized by twenty men.

After fixing the 2d day of each month as the time of regular meetings, the committee adjourned.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

As stated elsewhere, the evening session of the Pittsburg Teachers' Institute was interrupted last evening by a failure in the supply of gas from the old Pittsburgh company. While the lights burned, dimly, however, by the aid of a tallow dip held by Professor Gourly, Miss Sadie Burtt read her essay on "The Poor Teacher." This was the only portion of the regular entertainment prepared for the audience enjoyed, but this they did enjoy. The essay was well written, well delivered, and showed thought and study. We must not forget to state that the Fineham brothers had an opportunity to furnish excellent entertainment in the way of songs.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN WAGGONER, for fast driving on Madison avenue, Allegheny, was last evening fined two dollars and costs by Mayor Phillips.

JOSEPH BITTNER, an employee of Robinson, Rea & Co., had his left hand crushed by a crank of a boring machine falling upon him.

A YOUNG skater on the Allegheny, near the Bank street bridge, slid into the water yesterday. He was fished out by a man with a pole.

THE tavern of M. Kearns, at Spiketown, near Castle Shannon, was burned down Thursday night, together with all the furniture. The house was ully insured.

OTTO HANSEL, of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself as bankrupt, and the matter was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

ELIZABETH HARTMAN has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Solomon Quiring, to recover damages, in the sum of $2,000, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage.

THE County Commissioners yesterday awarded the contract for copying tax duplicates to Amanda Hill, at fifteen cents per hundred lines. There were eighteen bids, varying from fifteen cents to forty cents per hundred lines.

THE members of the One Hundred and Second (old Thirteenth) Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, met last evening and made arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Dr. J. H. Roberts, formerly Surgeon of the regiment.

THE Market Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and adjourned without transacting any business. The Committee decided not to elect a Market Master and Market Sweeper until the second Monday in February.

MR. FRANCIS TAYLOR, one of the oldest residents of the Sixth ward, died very early yesterday, at the advanced age of eighty. He was a builder by occupation, and aided in the construction of the court house and the old Trinity church building.

RICHARD HUNTLEY, the person who gave Officer Hays so much trouble on Wylie avenue, Thursday evening, was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman McHenry, to await trial at court the charge of threatening to whip his wife.

THOMAS LITTELL, a one-armed individual, was before Deputy Mayor Heisel yesterday charged with stealing a pair of gloves from Daniel McSwiggen, while walking along the street. He was committed in default of $300 bail, for court.

MR. C. E. MILLIKEN is a candidate for Alderman in the Second ward, subject to the decision of the Republican primary. Mr. Milliken served in the Union army during the late war, and is an intelligent gentleman, capable of filling the position he seeks.

"MY LINDA LOVE," is the title of a comic song and chorus, written, composed and sung by John McVeigh. The music is published by F. W. Helmick, 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati. The song is in the "negro minstrel" style, and bids fair to become very popular.

AT Sheriff Hare's office yesterday the principal attraction was the rope which is to strangle Samuel Beighley, at Greensburg, next Wednesday, for murder. The slip noose was made by a Mr. Baup, of this city. We have no disposition to criticise the work of that person.

YESTERDAY Robert McConnigle, Secretary of the Board of Health, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, made an information before Mayor Phillips in order to bring up a case of a man named Sweeney, residing in the Sixth ward, who is believed to be insane. The man will be examined this morning.

THE venerable Rev. Thomas M. Henderson will spend Sunday (to-morrow) at Arch street M. E. church, Allegheny city, Rev. James A. Miller, pastor, preaching in the morning hour and giving a lecture in the evening, embodying reminiscences of olden-time Methodism, of which he was a prominent actor.

JOHN DE MARK complains before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against two brothers named John and Thomas Robinson, charging them with larceny by bailee. The case in brief is that the three men made a bet of ten dollars each, the winner to receive twenty dollars in the two losers. The losers refused to pay over the money. John has rather a poor show for the $20 which he claims.

The Infant's Friend.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.

DEATH FROM POISON.

An Unhappy Young Woman Swallows Arsenic.

A young married woman, named Annie Carlon, who resided at No. 189 Robinson street, Allegheny, died yesterday morning from the effects of a dose of arsenic. The Coroner was notified, and a jury was sworn by him to investigate the case. The testimony developed the following facts: The deceased was the wife of a man named Thomas Hall, who deserted her about three years ago. She was subsequently married to, or lived with, a man named Carlon, whose name she took. A few weeks ago she gave birth to a child, and had made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging one John Thompson with being the father of the child. Thursday evening she called the attention of a young man living in the same house with her to a package which she held in her hand, telling him it was arsenic. She emptied the contents into a glass of water and swallowed it. Shortly afterward she retired, sleeping with a Mrs. Jennie Phillips, with whom she lived. Yesterday morning about four o'clock Mrs. Carlon aroused Mrs. Phillips, and told her it was time to get up. Mrs. Phillips did get up, and a short time afterward Mrs. Carlon called her and said that she was sick. She gave her a glass of water, which caused her to vomit. Mrs. Phillips, becoming frightened, ran for a physician, but when she returned with him to the house the unfortunate woman was dead. Deceased was twenty-two years of age. The jury found that deceased came to her death by poison, administered by her own hand.

MORSE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Dedication of the New Building Last Night.

The new school building in the Morse district, Twenty-fifth ward, was dedicated last night, Prof. C. C. Forney officiating. The assembly, which was quite large, was presided over by W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., who made a brief speech, in which a forcible contrast was drawn between the schools of to-day and those of the speaker's boyhood days.

The exercises were interspersed with songs and gymnastic exercises by the pupils of Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, accompanied on the organ and violin by Miss Morgan and Prof. Huey, and were very entertaining. Misses Morgan and Young also sang "Larboard Watch," with fine effect. Another song, entitled "Twilight," was also well rendered by the teachers.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Vannote and Superintendent Luckey.

City Superintendent Lucky's address was in the main a defense of the present management of the Pittsburgh public schools. He claimed that of all the vast amount of money expended not a dollar had been diverted from its legitimate object, and counseled parents to go still further in the expenditure of money for this purpose.

The building, which is pronounced by the Inspector as one of the best, if not the best, in the city, will cost, when finished in all its appointments, about $60,000. It has fifteen recitation rooms, each seating forty pupils, and a fine hall.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Organization for 1875.

The Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils, for 1875, met yesterday afternoon, there being but a mere quorum present. R. B. Brown, Esq., was chosen Chairman.

Mr. Brown, on taking the chair, stated that the position was one that had not been sought by him. It was a position of great responsibility and thankless one, too, but having been chosen, he would endeavor to discharge the duties in a manner that would give satisfaction.

The regular meeting day was fixed, as heretofore, as the fourth day of each month.

Several members desired to bring up business, but it was found that two or three members had left after an organization had been effected, whereupon the committee adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"King John" was given last evening for the benefit of Agnes Booth, whose *Constance* was marked by great taste and a very high order of dramatic excellence. This lady improves on acquaintance, and we regret that her engagement here is so short. Mr. J. B. Booth appeared for the first time this week, and took the part of *King*. Mr. Wheelock took *Falconbridge*; Mr. Egbert, *Hubert*, and Mr. Price, *Salisbury*, and all did well. *Arthur* was taken by an infant prodigy, Master Ryan, a little fellow five or six years old. He is the son of Sam Ryan, the comedian, and is the most promising little one in any stage. The child lost its self-control once or twice, and applauded the young Roscius as if it would never stop. The youngster was called before the curtain three times, each time answering the call with a stately bow, such as Forrest or Kean might have made. His reading (and he cannot read) was quite perfect, and his stage business would be a profitable lesson for large delegations of his elders.

This afternoon "Much Ado about Nothing" will be played, and this evening "King John." Monday evening Baker and Farron appear.

The Jubilee Minstrels.

Callender's Jubilee Minstrels, numbering eighteen performers, gave their first performance at Library Hall, last evening, before a very small audience. The entertainment was a fine one, and those present who were present enjoyed a really rare treat. The singers are sweet-voiced and well trained; the dancers agile and graceful, and the general character of the acts unexceptionable. As the company will stay but to-day, it is charity to all to advise them to go and hear them.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

"Ixion," with its numerous local jokes and hits, its beautiful scenery and effects, will be presented at the matinee this afternoon, and again to-night. In addition there will be a fine variety show.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 15, 1875:

Louis Geyer et ux. to Gottfried Freutel, September 23, 1874; undivided half of a tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 14 acres 104 75-100 perches, with buildings..... $2,000 00

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburg, September 18, 1873; two lots in Indiana township, 25x110 feet each..... 675 00

Same as above to Joseph P. Michel, lot in same township as above, 25x100 feet..... 350 00

Andrew Harting et ux. to Martin Harting, November 14, 1874; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, 20x70½ feet; also lot in same; lot in Wm. Graham's plan, 19 feet 8½ inches by 40 feet..... 6,500 00

George T. Miller et ux. et al. to George P. Beech, August 22, 1874; lot in Fort Wayne, 30x110 feet